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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Our differences with Germany are believed to be nearly ended. Here is hoping, however, that another ship will not be torpedoed before night without warning.

The State of Washington has just taken a straw vote on presidential preferences and Senator Borah of Idaho was practically the only man noticed, his candidacy evoking great enthusiasm.

Archibald, the alleged American correspondent who carried letters to Austria for Dumba in promotion of the attempt to interfere with American industries, has returned to this country and he will now proceed to try to convince the people how it happened with no fault on his part.

George C. Dixon, who has purchased the Londoner Sifter, announces the coming installation of new machinery and other improvements, which will put that journal well to the front among the progressive weekly newspapers. Editor Dixon is not new to the Vermont field, and he will unquestionably win the success he deserves.

The Germans have apparently begun the big drive south hitherto announced in these columns by attacking Serbia, the opening of the campaign having been the bombardment of Semendria on the Danube. At the same time the latest advice indicates the escape of the garrison of Vlna, who, at one time, appeared to be certain to fall into the hands of the Germans.

Kitchener predicted that the European war would last three years. If this proves to be the case and England continues to spend \$17,000,000 a day, the present average, the cost of the war for that country will be \$6,375,000,000 for the coming year and \$12,750,000,000 for the next two years, bringing the total for the three years to between \$15,000,000,000 and \$18,000,000,000.

Victor Murdock, chairman of the progressive national committee, believes the republicans will nominate either former President Taft or Senator Weeks of Massachusetts for the presidency in 1916; that the democrats will nominate Wilson, or, if he declines, Speaker Clark; and that the progressive possibilities may be considered Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Johnson of California. Evidently there is considerable doubt in all but the democratic camp, and that might be far more certain than it is.

ENTERING CLASS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

The following editorial reference to the entering class of the University of Vermont appears in the Waterbury Record:

"The entering class at the University of Vermont is likely to number 20. This would indicate that all the good things said about President Benton have borne fruit and that the otherwise stuff has counted for naught."

It is reassuring to note that the number of students registered up to date as desiring to enter the University of Vermont is 219, not including thirty desiring to enter the College of Medicine, which brings the total up to 249. A rapidly growing appreciation of the State University is thus indicated, especially as those matriculating in the medical department are now required to have a year in a regular college course.

While it is gratifying to know so many students desire to enter the State University, it is to be borne in mind that the entering class will not necessarily reach the number indicated. Some of the applicants have not yet submitted to entrance examinations or met the other requirements necessary for admission to the University, and it is impossible to say just how large the "mortality" list in this connection will be.

The general public can readily understand how a small university might be tempted in a case like this to stretch its conscience as well as its rules for the sake of admitting those applicants not duly qualified and thus swell the proportions of each new class. An occasional institution is known to waive

LABOR AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR EXTREME MILITARISM.

Time was when the two principal factors in the maintenance of a successful army in war were plenty of men to fight and plenty of money to pay the expenses of military operations. Europe long boasted that while we might recruit soldiers the United States could not make war unless her capitalists furnished the money to finance the movement.

The present European war has not only upset all these calculations but it has also afforded the world lessons in so many new directions that it is difficult to comprehend them all. Indeed, we can not appreciate all the effects of the present great struggle until it has receded into the past to a sufficient degree to give the world the proper perspective to enable us to realize its vast proportions and measure its wide ramifications.

While the present war was the outgrowth of commercial clashing to no small degree, one of its most far-reaching effects is sure to become manifest in the new dignity which it is already seen to be bringing to labor as well as in giving the world a new appreciation of labor's vast importance.

We formerly sang of "the man with the hoe" and the "man behind the guns." To-day we sing of "the soldier with the shovel." The spade has suddenly become one of the most important implements of warfare. The soldier who can "dig himself in" is now far more formidable than the supposed impregnable steel and cement fortifications of Lille and other strongholds that proved to be veritable death traps for their garrisons in the face of the immense projectiles of the "Busby Berthas" of Germany. It has been found far easier to smash vast forts with their great steel turrets, than to rout a determined force of men from a simple ditch dug in mother earth. Thus, modern warfare has brought men back to first principles and taught us to appreciate anew the simple work of human hands.

If we turn to the statecraft of war as it is now being exemplified in Great Britain and in the United States as well as elsewhere, we can not fail to be impressed by the fact that even in that broad field labor is rapidly coming to its own. Lloyd George in a speech the other day stated that the fate of England is in the hands of her working classes, and not in the hands alone of those who may be moved by the desire to win glory on the fields of battle.

England needs more soldiers, it is true, but her most pressing need is the production of ammunition to provide her armies with the means of maintaining glory of the national colors. Lloyd George has recognized this need, and we behold the spectacle of English women patriotically working side by side with English men to provide military supplies for the British armies in France and along the Dardanelles.

Even in Germany the socialist-labor group of leaders in the Reichstag have been able to show their power in helping to shape the issues of conflict, and only their obedience to the supposed call of country has moved them to forego the use of the vast influence in their possession.

It has been said that the end of the present war would see a revolution in every country in Europe. This has been accepted to mean a revolution by force of arms. We believe that a vast revolution is already in progress throughout the world, but it is a revolution toward peace and not toward war.

Organized labor is coming to recognize the fact that its true sphere of influence is no longer in strikes and other measures sometimes leading to violence because of the futility of appeal to government. Lloyd George's most impassioned plea to-day is directed toward the ear of labor to help save the nation. In England and elsewhere labor will help patriotically, but it will not be likely to forego the influence it is now gaining as an important factor not only in shaping national policies and molding the destiny of nations, but also in helping formulate acts of legislative bodies.

To the eternal credit of the labor organizations of Germany and other powers of Europe be it said that their influence was opposed to this gigantic conflict, but they did not fully realize the tremendous power for peace which developments of modern warfare on a gigantic scale had placed in their hands.

Capital was formerly supposed to hold the destiny of war in its grasp. To-day labor can say to the financier: "You may make your gigantic loans and enlist your men, but we shall not join you in preparing for murder by the wholesale. The influence of our organization throughout the world must be on the side of peace, and that influence will be exerted through our representatives in the governments of the various nations in promoting the substitution of arbitration for the arbitrament of the sword."

With very few exceptions to-day we behold the fearful spectacle of capital everywhere in neutral nations actively seeking profit from the loan of money to the belligerents or from the supplying of ammunition and other necessities of war to the warring nations. We see capital profiting from the higher cost of living everywhere due to the European war.

While this increased expenditure for warfare furnishes employment for labor that in some exceptional cases might not otherwise be employed, the increased cost of living falls upon every laboring man throughout the world, and thereby diminishes the amount of necessities his hard earned money can secure for him and his loved ones, and in many cases he springs to the defence of his country. First and last, labor bears the real brunt of every war.

When we consider all these things, we can no longer wonder that the voice of the laboring man everywhere is heard on the side of peace and against war and militarism as provocative of war.

Now that the great political leaders of Great Britain and other European nations are teaching labor the full meaning of its power, we look to see organized labor of the world take its true place as the one great factor whose interest is undividedly and unreservedly on the side of abiding peace rather than on the side of war and woe and desolation.

In the years to come we shall more and more see labor influencing the councils of state as well as raising its voice in the halls of legislation for the promotion of universal peace. We believe if there is any one material, mundane influence that is likely to count more than all other influences combined to direct human feet in the paths of peace, it is Labor.

some of its requirements in individual cases to admit a baseball player or a powerful football star, but with slight exception New England colleges are noticeably free from this practice.

While a college may gain temporary advantage from sacrificing scholarship to mere numbers or for the promotion of its strength in the college athletic field, the public soon comes to measure such an institution at its true worth.

The primary object of a college is to turn out scholarly students, and it can not afford to sacrifice its requirements of admission or its standards of graduation for athletics or anything else in a way to detract from its character as a college famed for true scholarship. In the long run, the college which stands for high scholarship wins over rivals that deal lightly with exacting standards.

CREDIT MEN DINE AND TALK

Annual Meeting of Vermont Association Tuesday Evening.

Addresses Given by Paul Fielden, Secretary of Worcester Association, and President Partridge of Vermont Marble Company.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Association of Credit Men was held Tuesday evening following a dinner in the private dining room of the Hotel Vermont, P. E. Kimball being the newly elected president to serve the association the ensuing year. The meeting was attended by about 20 members of the association who had come from all parts of the state.

The first speaker was Mr. Fielden, who told what the Worcester association has been doing for the benefit of the credit men who are its members. He stated that during the past year his association had not progressed as fast as that of the Vermont association, having 39 members and after several falling out and others added the total was 70. His association has numerous committees, among which the work of looking out for the members is divided. The adjustment committee is an important one and has assisted in many cases where bankruptcy they would not have realized as much as the committee arranged for collection. Other committees are the banking and currency, bankruptcy, business literature, insurance, legislation, mercantile agencies, investment and prosecution and membership, whose duties he outlined. He spoke of the effort being made to get the Vermont, Springfield, Providence and Worcester associations to meet with the Boston association and urged that as many of the Vermont association as possible be there to gain the benefits to be derived from such a meeting.

Mr. Partridge, the next speaker, told of credit conditions as he had observed them. His keynote was for the credit men to be extremely cautious in extending credit during the present uncertain period which is upon the country. The present depression of business is not necessarily traced to the war now being waged in Europe, but started long before the declaration of war.

The legislation on the tariff and the so-called trust legislation have interfered greatly with business, having awakened a suspicion on the part of the business men. Germany has built up her great industrial enterprises on lines just opposite to those which have been carried out in America. The fact that the depression began before the war is in the couraging, the prospects being that business may remain its normal condition before the close of the present struggle. There is no question but what the great loss of life and waste of property in Europe will have a great economic effect on this country, but just what that will be is at present most uncertain. One effect the war will have will be to shut out many of the immigrants needed in this country as laborers with the expected expansion of business, which will advance the cost of the manufactured article. No matter what the result of the war will have upon this country, there will be a need of capital on the part of the credit man, who should be cautious in present business looking toward the future.

In speaking of the duties of the credit man to himself Mr. Partridge said that just as education has the three R's, credit has three C's. Character, Capacity and Capital, and not only should the credit of the man who wants a loan be thoroughly investigated, but the credit man should know whether or not he wished to make the personal risk. Collections should be required frequently and interest charged on all overdue accounts, as in the business which the members of the Vermont association are engaged credit is the basis and cannot be eliminated but must be regulated. In closing the speaker stated that he had an abiding faith in the future of the world and in the progress of the United States which had always gone ahead at a more rapid rate than other countries and would, he believed, so continue to do, and that when the time for increased business came he wanted Vermont to be ready to take its full share.

Following Mr. Partridge's talk the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, who also presented his yearly report.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT. The report of the secretary-treasurer, H. S. Howard, gave in detail the principal features of the year's work. An abstract follows:

The past year has brought a marked increase in the membership of the association. R. S. Howard, field representative of the National association at the time of his visit here, working a week in Vermont with success. The membership was increased from 27 to 46 members and one, the Spear-Martin Fur company, has resigned, leaving a present membership of 45, with five members in localities outside of Burlington.

Another important change made during the year was the adoption of a formal constitution and by-laws, changing the name from the Burlington to the Vermont Association of Credit Men, and it is earnestly hoped that we may secure other members in every city of the State. In this way it is expected that members can get exact information from every section and furnish desired credit and other information to members of the National association in other States.

The meetings were omitted during last winter owing to the activity of the Burlington Merchants' association, which had a luncheon each week. One meeting was held jointly with the Merchants' association in the form of a banquet, at which our well-known and able secretary-treasurer, J. H. Tregeur of New York, delivered a most inspiring address on the value of the National Association of Credit Men. A pleasing feature of the year's work has been the cordial relations between the above mentioned organizations and our association. Two special meetings have been held to consider the question of restoring the mail service by steamer on Lake Champlain, and this question will be further considered at some future meeting.

Because of the distance, our association had no delegate this year at the national convention, at Salt Lake City, Utah, in June. The finance report shows all bills paid, with a balance in the treasury.

In closing his report the secretary thanked all for their assistance in the

success of the year's work and because of increased private work asked that he be relieved of the duties of the secretary-treasurer.

C. L. Woodbury reported for the membership committee, and was congratulated on the fine showing which the committee has made during the past year. The nominating committee was then called upon and the following officers were elected: President, F. E. Kimball; vice-president, C. L. Woodbury; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Howard; executive committee, the president with A. H. Rutter, H. H. Hagar and W. V. Scully. The nominating committee in their report presented the name of Mr. Henry for reelection but he firmly declined the office. The secretary was given additional funds for the use of an assistant in the work of his office. Following the business meeting the members settled down for an hour's discussion as to the business closely connected with the association.

THE SNEEL PETITION.

The Canton Advertiser in a recent issue referred to the large number of signatures to the Sneel petition from St. Lawrence county as evidence that Mr. Sneel was the choice of a large majority of the enrolled republicans of that county and therefore should be supported by all the enrolled republicans of St. Lawrence county in the primaries on September 25th, in order that the office may be preserved for St. Lawrence county. The Press has a list of the signers of the petition in Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties and a very large percentage of the signatures are not enrolled republicans and cannot vote in the primaries in the above counties. If the percentage of the signers to the petition that are not enrolled republicans in St. Lawrence is as great as in the other three counties Mr. Sneel's petition of enrolled republicans would not be much larger than Major Daniel's. All of which shows that there is no demand in the district for the nomination of Mr. Sneel, and that the real fight is between Major Daniels and Mr. Stevens of Malone. In fact, it is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Sneel is out of the running.

The enrolled republicans of Franklin county have become so thoroughly aroused in support of Mr. Stevens' nomination for Congress of this district that every town in the county is organized into committees to support Mr. Stevens and it is now generally conceded that he will have the entire support of Franklin county. With the committee of citizens organized to support Mr. Daniels in St. Lawrence county the movement in support of those two candidates is a creditable and honorable recognition of their ability to represent the district in Congress. There is no movement anywhere in favor of Mr. Sneel except in a few places where he has placed his money.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending September 18, 1915:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Mrs. Richard Allen, Mrs. Anna Boers, Mrs. Ernest W. Congdon, Mrs. Church, Helen DeLorme, Florence DeLorme, Anna Ellis, Lucy Frazier, Mrs. Hulda Getty, Mrs. Grace Goodwin, Gladys Grey, Marion Kellogg, Mary E. Locklin, Mable Levey, Elva Labiance, Mrs. Harry Longley, Hazel Mayo, Mrs. D. J. McCarty, Mrs. George McCauley, Ruth Miller, Mrs. George W. Morse, Miss Alice Morrison, Miss Mary O'Neil, Miss Florence Prince, care Bessie Miller, Rose Pierce, Mrs. William H. Pearce, Girth Post, Miss Mary E. P. Sargent, Mary Rattery, Helen Reilly, Mrs. Clarence Rowe, Gladys Stevens, Mrs. Robert Stone, Mrs. E. F. Sewell, Mrs. Frank Shaktet, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson, Mrs. Cora Tobey (4), Mrs. Raymond Toury, Mrs. Gerlie Whittemore, Mrs. Maggie Weegan, Mrs. N. Wallis.

MEN'S LIST.

Joe H. Abair, Morris Albert, Prof. W. B. Bailey (2), Isaac Brown, N. E. Burnham, Frank L. Bond, E. P. Brown, Commissioner of Labor, William Cowan, P. K. Carpenter, E. N. Carpenter, R. Dubsky, L. G. Edgington, F. S. Faser, G. Clark Foster, B. J. Fuller, George D. Garris, Goodwin & Milne, N. E. Glazier (2), Edwin G. Hurd, F. E. Hooper, J. R. Hawkins, Frank Hagerly, Carl Hylander, E. O. Kiel, M. N. Lynch, Agostino Miglion, Louis Moore, E. A. Stearns, E. E. Spear, M. G. Sargent, F. E. Van Buskirk, W. E. Ward, C. F. Winant, Frank A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wheeler.

PAN WITH US.

Pan came out of the woods one day—His skin and his hair and his eyes were gray. The gray of the moss of walls were they—And stood in the sun and looked his fill At wooded valley and wooded hill.

He stood in the sycamore, pipes in hand, On a height of matted pasture land; In all the country he did command He saw no smoke and he saw no roof. That was well! and he stamped a hoof.

His heart knew peace, for none came here To this lone feeding bay, once a year Some one to sail the half-wild steer, Or homestead children with clicking bells Who see so little they tell no tales.

He tossed his pipes, too hard to teach A new-world song, far of reach; For a sylvan sign that the blue jay's screech And the whisper of hawks beside the sun Were music enough for him, for one.

Times were changed from what they were Such pipes kept less of power to stir The fruited bough of the juniper And the fragile bluets clustered there Than the merest aimless breath of air.

They were pipes of pagan mirth, And the world had found new terms of art. He laid him down on the unburned earth And ravelled a flower and looked away—Play? Play?—What should he play? —Robert Frost in "A Boy's Will."

GABARDINES WELL REGARDED. Although gabardines have been moving along freely for some time, in the opinion of well-posted dress goods factors they should grow stronger as the season advances.

The prediction is made that when the results of the buying for spring are summed up it will be found that gabardines will occupy second place in the list of fabrics for that period, poplins coming first. Whitecoats have rather dropped out of the running, although a few of the more prominent cutters-up are using them to some extent.—New York Times.

WANTED HIS SHARE.

"Boss, won't yer help a poor man?" "See here! I gave you some money last week." "Well, give whis! ain't yer earned any more since?"—Boston Transcript.

THE STORY TELLER.

AN ENGLISH BULL.

A recruit in Kitchener's army was recently sent to the barracks of a large provincial town. Shortly after his arrival there he thought he would like to see the sights and asked for a "pass" from his sergeant, which he promptly received. After wandering round the town to his heart's content he tried to find his way back, and being unacquainted with the place this was no easy matter. Eventually he reached the barracks some hours late, to be brought before his sergeant for an explanation. Sergeant—"What is the meaning of your turning up so late?" Recruit—"I lost my way, sir." "You lost your way?" "Yes, sir." "Well, you had better stay in barracks until you know the town better. Dismissed!"

NO MORE NEED FOR PRAYERS. Mr. Barber was the new clergyman in a parish which held quite a few horse raisers who had been known to race their stock. He was a very unsophisticated old gentleman and rarely was suspicious of any one.

One day one of the Deacons requested that prayers should be offered upon three successive Sundays for Dora Gray, and it was accordingly done.

On the fourth Sunday, the Deacon sought out Parson Barber just before the morning service, and told him that the prayer need not be repeated. "Indeed?" queried the pastor, with an expression of anxiety. "I trust Dora's not dead?"

"Oh, no," came the quick reply, "she's won't!"—New York Times.

HER SUCCESS.

Miss Nona McAdoo, Secretary McAdoo's beautiful daughter, who has recently worn out from her Red Cross nursing in the French war zone, said to a Washington interviewer: "Red Cross nursing is hard work. It is dreadful work. But the French expect their women and girls to do it as a matter of duty. The French don't slobber over a pretty Red Cross nurse slaving sixteen hours a day any more than they slobber over a hard-soldier who has lost an arm. The spirit of war nursing has no likeness to the case of the lady who was asked: 'Oh, I hear you have gone in for college student work. How are you getting on?' 'Fine,' the lady replied. 'Fine, I had my picture last month in four newspapers and two magazines.'"

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

WINSOME VERA.

I pass her on the Boulevard day—The fairest girl in Chi. She draws all eyes along the way And now and then a sigh. Her toes are always new and gay; None can with Vera vie.

Her glorious eyes I try to catch, But Vera's heart seems cold. Faultless her form, nor could you match Her crown of tawny gold. 'Tis true I'm just a lonely bach, Cast in Apollo's mould.

No smile from Vera when I pass; She frowns as in my tracks. I could not win the statue's kiss. With all my scads—some stacks! Immune behind her veil-of-glass—Stands winsome Vera Vax. —Chicago Tribune.

ACCIDENTAL.

"How do you happen to be in prison?" "It is the result of an accident." "You ran over some one with your automobile?"

"No, ma'am; I fell over a chair and waked up the owner of the house."—Houston Post.

GOOD BUSINESS.

"What business shall I go into, dad?" "I don't know exactly. But I advise some business in which the styles change every year."—Kansas City Journal.

THEN, PROLONGED SILENCE.

He (five years after)—All this gush about love is extremely stupid; wherever did this silly book come from? I must say the person who selected it showed a very insipid taste. She (quietly)—It's the book you gave me during our honeymoon, John; we read it times the first week we had it.—Stray Stories.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT.

"Why do you send your wife and daughters to the seashore while you stay at home?" "We're all more comfortable," replied Mr. Cunnor. "Mother and the girls have to see me in a wilted collar and I'm very much annoyed by their bathing suits."—Washington Star.

RANK AND FILE.

Mrs. Swell—Tell your captain I'd like the pleasure of his company to a dance next Thursday evening.

Corporal O'Brien—Oh, ma'am, don't O'm afraid some of 'em can't dance.—Brooklyn Citizen.

LOVE'S PROGRESS.

Knicker—How can you tell how long the love has been married? Bocker—By whether she wants him to stop smoking to save his health, his money or the curtains.—New York Sun.

HIS MILD REQUEST.

"My dear," he began mildly. "Well?" she snapped. "I don't mind your borrowing my Panama hat. But when you return it, please remove the veil and the hatpins. I don't care to wear such equipment downtown again."—Pittsburgh Post.

DIAGNOSIS.

English Patient—Well, doctor, what seems to be the matter with me? Doctor—Case of German measles. Patient—Oh, please, doc! Try again. My family's one of the oldest in Warwickshire—Judge.

SHE DOESN'T EXPECT MUCH.

He—a maid must not expect such lovers as she finds in books. Few men are paragons.

She—Oh! I should not expect a paragon. I should be satisfied with a lover, young, handsome, brave, noble and unselfish.—Dayton (O.) Herald.

SENT MINISTER HOME.

(From the Washington Post.) "In 1863 Henry Seger, minister to the United States from Salvador, was recalled upon representations made by President Lincoln because of his utterances, which were regarded as not only unfriendly but inimical to the interests of the Union," said Frederick A. Hamilton of New York, at the Shoreham. "This was the first instance, I believe, of a foreign representative being sent home because of his unfriendly attitude toward the government at a time when the country was at war."

"Not many persons remember, I assume, that the late Thomas F. Bayard,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

(Taken from Exchanges.)

Bananas are immune from insect attacks and most fruit diseases. The World's commerce in 1912 amounted to \$2,520,000,000. New South Wales has only one-twentieth the population of Britain. The estimated population of New Zealand, excluding Maoris, is 1,744,022. Seventy languages are said to be spoken in the arctic city of Tiksi, in Russia. The population of Ireland increased last year by 5,000, the first annual gain in many years. Opium farming for the fur of the animals has caused the experimental stage in Australia. The commonest bird in the northeastern part of the United States is the robin. The English sparrow comes a close second.

Copper is produced in 15 States and Alaska, the ore in all except five States also containing gold and in all except two silver.

In alluvial deposits of Madagascar there have been found skeletons of a creature which, when alive, were 14 to 15 feet in height.

The expense of saving \$500 or more babies that needlessly die every year in New York city would be greater than the expense of buying them.

Throughout the world one-fourth of all children die before 4 years of age—one-half before they are 16 and one person in 10 lives to see 65.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25 in New Zealand.

Shaving was introduced among the Romans about 20 B. C. The first shave was deemed the entrance to manhood and celebrated with great festivities.

COST OF ELECTRIC LAMPS. Electric lamp bulbs cost but a few cents each. The process of making these bulbs is so complicated that it is a triumph of industry that a lamp bulb can be made and assembled to be sold for a few cents.

The new drawn tungsten lamp bulb costs more than the old carbon filament lamp because it is harder to make the new lamps. But the life of the wire drawn tungsten lamp is more than double that of the ordinary carbon lamp. In actual tests it averages, for the smaller sizes, fully three times as much, and in practice, allowing something for the greater strength of carbon and metalized filament lamps, it would probably be more than double. The cost is, however, less than twice as much as for the carbon lamp, and hence the average cost of lamp renewals would be less on the average with tungsten lamps than with the others. The efficiency of tungsten lamps is very much higher, so that there is scarcely any place where carbon or metalized filament lamps can now be used advantageously.

The new lamps give three times as much light of a vastly better quality, as the old carbon lamps. So, even though they cost a trifle more, it is good economy to buy the new lamps. They will more than pay for themselves when the monthly light bills come in.

ELIMINATES THE ROAD HOG

Spokane Man Uses Torpedoes with Best of Results.

Automobilists who suffer from the activities of the "road hog" might try the expedient of D. A. Marks of Spokane, Wash., who by study of the science of grenade throwing, as practiced in European trench warfare, thinks he has evolved a sure offensive weapon against the driver who will not turn out to allow cars behind him to pass. The scheme has not been patented and is said by its originator to combine certain sporting pleasures with utility. When he came back from the San Francisco exposition the doctor brought along a quantity of torpedoes of the kind used by children on July 4, but large and powerful. Some of these were in his pocket when he took a recent trip to Mount Spokane. An unusually obstinate driver was ahead of him on the road to the mountain. He was not far enough of the road for the doctor's car to pass. Then one of the torpedoes landed between his back wheels. As he swept by Dr. Marks had a fleeting vision of the former "road hog" dismounted at the side of the road examining every tire for the blowout he was sure he heard. Torped